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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/616,510	07/09/2003	Antonio J. Roig	44773	1782

1609 7590 08/23/2004

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WASHINGTON,, DC 20036

EXAMINER

CHEN, JOSE V

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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3637

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/616,510

Applicant(s)

ROIG ET AL.

Examiner

José V. Chen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 July 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/16/03.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 8, 24-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim(s) 8, 24, 43 fail(s) to recite sufficient structural elements and interconnection of the elements to positively position and define how the continuous groove in the upper surface separates the inner portion from the outer portion so that an integral structure able to function as claimed is recited.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Manning. The patent to Manning teaches structure as claimed including a floating table comprising a base member (11) having an upper surface and a lower surface, a plurality of upper openings (14) in the upper surface of the base member, a plurality of lower openings (20) in the lower

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surface of the base member, a plurality of legs (25) adapted to be received by the plurality of lower openings, table is a "game table", the plurality of lower openings are substantially superposed with the plurality of upper openings, a plurality of protrusions extend downwardly from the lower surface and have the plurality of lower openings therein, the base member is substantially rectangular, one of the plurality of protrusions and one of the upper openings are positioned in each corner of the base member, the base member is made of a non-cellular material.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 23, 52, 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning. The patent to Manning teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above. The use of different compositions,

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compositions, such as plastics and fiberglass, the use of different shaped openings to facilitate confinement of objects placed thereon and the use of tapered openings to provide a friction fit are well known limitations in the art, such as in knockdown tables with recessed openings. To use such known limitations in the same well known intended purpose would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art, thereby providing structure as claimed. The method would have been obvious in view of the structures.

Claims 4, 5, 16, 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning as applied to the claims above, and further in view of Neal. The patent to Manning teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including bottom surface, the only difference being that the bottom surface does not include tabs to provide storage of the legs. However, the patent to Neal (figs. 4, 5) teaches the use of providing resilient tabs to provide a storage of the legs to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Manning to include resilient tabs to provide for storage since such structure is used in the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed.

Claims 7, 9, 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Manning as applied to the claims above, and further in view of London. The patent to Manning teaches structure substantially as claimed as discussed above including upper surface, the only difference being that the upper surface does not include an inner portion that is higher than an outer portion. However,

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the patent to London(fig. 1) teaches the use of providing an inner portion higher than an outer portion to be old. It would have been obvious and well within the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the structure of Manning to include an inner portion higher than an outer portion, as taught by London since such structures are conventional alternative supporting bases used for the same intended purpose, thereby providing structure as claimed.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claim 8 would be allowable if rewritten to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action and to include all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 24-51 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the rejection(s) under 35 U.S.C. 112, 2nd paragraph, set forth in this Office action.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The patents to Howitt, Tsengas, Bertrand, Weir et al, Yang, Birsal et al teach structure similar to applicant's.

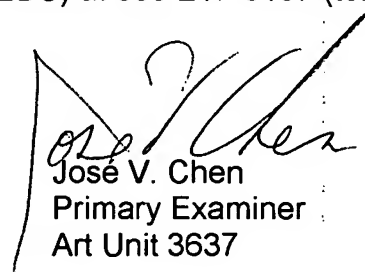
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to José V. Chen whose telephone number is (703) 308-3229. The examiner can normally be reached on m-f, m-th 5:30am-3:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lanna Mai can be reached on (703)308-2168. The fax

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phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



José V. Chen
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3637

Chen/jvc
08-18-04